## RED RUIN.

A Great Conflagration at the Atlantic Docks Spread by the Flaming Fragments of a Wooden Grain Elevator.

THE LOSS AND INSURANCE.

An Immense Warehouse Wrapped in the Splendor of Destruction.

Six Hundred Thousand Bushels of Wheat, Oats and Barley Destroyed.

FIGHTING THE FLAMES.

The Bravery and Energy of the Brooklyn Fire Department.

A ROOF BLOWN UP.

Salt Water from the Bay Poured Into the Fiery Furnace by Steamers and Tugboats.

A Hundred Men Saving the Sugar and Molasses in One of the Adjoining Buildings.

"BURNING A HOLE IN THE NIGHT."

Magnificence and Terror of the Startling Scene.

SIGHTS AND SENSATIONS.

The Fierce Glare Lighting the Bay and Harbor for Miles.

THE FIRE STAYED.

At about two o'clock yesterday afternoon three successive alarms on the church bells were rung in the city of Brooklyn, and a few moments later several fire-steamers were dashing through the streets at the top of their speed towards the Atlantic docks, where the furies of flame were already at work and menacing fearful havoc with their flery swords and withering breatn. It seemed as if a park or burning brand had been blown by the 'salt sea breezes" from the desolated district of Boston, after which the dread spirits of destruction had leaped up from the blackened ruins to follow them and had alighted upon the most comoustible spot along the shores of the New York

THE DEVIL'S DANCE OF THE FLAMES was immediately commenced. From some cause, which, as is usual in such cases, is just now un-known, something in the wooden elevator of the stores of Messrs. Woodruff & Robinson, at the corner of Amity street and the water frontage, became ignited and within a quarter of an hour there was furious crackling of dry timbers, and the lurid songues of the delighted demons of the fire darted up to the sky and sent a thrill of wild excitement through the whole city and the downtown portion of New York. Going down Broadway in a stage. startling scene burst upon the vision. It was also plainly seen from the ferryboats that were crossing The sky was pleasant, and a stiff breeze was blow ing from the southeast, which was keen and cold, and made one shiver spasmodically; but the sight of the red mountain of fire that stood out against the heights of Brooklyn, on which was fought Greene's stern struggle in the Revolution, warmed every one into a heat of excitement. Soon could be seen throngs of people gathering on the wharves, with white faces lighted and reddened by the lurid flames; then the engines rapidly arriving and taking their positions, the fremen busily running hither and thither and rearing ladders against the burning walls; the streams of water turned upon the flerce furnace, which was now raging; the sarill whistles for fuel from the engines and the bright sparks from their smoke stacks that filled the air like tiny rockets with their Sheeny brilliancy.
THE CONFLAGRATION GREW IN MAGNIFICENCE

s it grew in danger, and the multitude of spec tators that formed a dense mass around the immense building gradually fell back with involuntary terror as the heat became more and more intense. The lessons of Chicago and of this kind in their beginnings to be looked upon lightly, and but for a determined and wise course in battling with the fire yesterday the whole of the district of warehouses near the Atlantic Basin might be in flames at this moment. The toward the zenith, the blazing roar of the tremendons bins of grain could be heard across the waves. and the dull sounds of falling floors and timbers rose above all other noises and smote the ear with a melancholy significance.

ders was hurled up from the middle of the building like a terrent of lava from the red-mouthed crater

of a Vesuvius.

As the afternoon verged into the twilight and after the parting rays of the sun that were reflected in reseate tints in the west had faded, the glow of the fire colored the clouds that hung on the horizon with rich hues that mounted of the occidental sky were bathed in a stream of blood. The harbor was lighted by the unusual beacon, that seemed to bespeak some terrible and anusual danger to all mariners approaching the Mery spot that "burned a hole in the night" to warn them away. The jagged columns of smoke that seemed to support the dark sky were faintly colored with the red sheen of the flames, and long after sundown the scene was beautiful and fascinating, although so terribly suggestive.

As midnight approached the scene of the connagration still presented a picture of red, leaping flames, dark, lowering clouds of smoke, and the Gremen were still at work, although it was fully ander their control.

The Beginning and Progress of the Fire The fire, early in the afternoon, when it first burst out at the northern end of the immense block of store houses used by Messrs. Woodruff A Robinson, raged at a furious rate, the piles of grain that were lying in the elevator burning with fearfol rapidity. Within a quarter of an hour it communicated to the interior of the store itself. The grain which was here stored amounted to about ix hundred thousand bushels. It was oats, wheat and bariey, and its value alone was probably more than half a million of deliars.

THE RAGER VORACITY OF THE PLANCE now seemed without bounds, and with jurious

hunger their not tongues neked the fron shutters of the windows and they warped like rubber, broke from their hinges and fell, with a loud clang, to the pavement. Within the fire ran from pile to pile of the grain until the whole of the vast floors of the main building were burning. The heat, which from this kind of fuel is always most intense, grew greater and greater, and about half-past four the surrounding structures, even where a street intervened between them and the fire, became so hot that it was necessary to turn streams of water upon them to prevent their catching the flames. A low wooden shed extends along Amity street, opposite the burned building. On its roof and along its southern side were gathered groups of people, and between it and the storehouse persons were standing on the piles of lumber and brick which lay on the wharf. It soon became a torture to continue in these positions, and when the crowd retreated and two hose were turned upon the building the water, on coming in contact with the wood, speedily evaporated and rose up in white clouds of steam.

ALONG THE WHARVES

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ALONG THE WHARVES in front of the stores of Woodruff & Robinson three steamers were early stationed to pump water upon the fire from the bay, and four tugboats lying in the slips set their engines at work and threw powerful streams through the windows, which had been wrenched open by the firemen of the hook and ladder companies. Along Amity street two steamers were employed and hose were stretched across the roofs of the lower buildings to the rear of the burning storehouse. Steamer No. 5 stood at the foot of Pacific street and No. 12 at the corner of Columbia, and the hose of both extended a distance of nearly two blocks. They drew their water from the city faucets.

ON CONGRESS STREET engines Nos. 1 and 2 were stationed, and from this point the labors of the firemen could be viewed

engines Nos. 1 and 2 were stationed, and from this point the labors of the firemen could be viewed with advantage as the wind blew the heated air toward the northwest. Ladders were planted on the low roofs of the warchouses in the rear of the largest one which was burning, and from these other ladders reached to the top of the buildings which face on the river and on Amlty street. On Columbia street there is a pork-packing establishment, to keep the flames from which the utmost efforts were used. An iron window on the south side of the large storehouse was broken open, and through it a strong stream was poured. The roof upon which the firemen worked covered an immense store of sugar and moiasses, which, from the commencement of the fire, were continually being removed by the labors of about one hundred men. On another roof near Amity street another detachment of firemen poured two streams into the flames. At about three O'clock

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AN EXPLOSION of the heated air and gases confined in the top floor of the blazing building occurred, and hurled the roof in a thousand fragments into the air, and some of latter struck and injured three of the firemen, who were trying with hooks and axes to cut apertures in the metal, through which they might fight the fire with greater success. They were, however, able to leave the buildings without ail, and the conflagration shortly afterward was apparently more fully under control, as five streams at once were poured from the top upon the furnace of fire, that was now bounded by

THE FOUR NAKED WALLS.

Still at every moment the danger of its spreading would seem imminent, and later an incident occurred which caused suddenly augmented alarm. The heavy brick wall against which the elevator had stood, on the north side, and where the flames were flercest,

had stood, on the north side, and where the names were fiercest,

FRLL OVER WITH A GREAT CRASH,
and after it slid several thousand bushels of grain,
the greater part of which went into the water and
sunk hissing and hot to the bottom. Some, however, was arrested by the string-piece of the wharf
and remained plied up in a huge mass under the
black and ruined débris of the fallen wall. The
steamtugs John Fuller and Seneca crawled up over
the mud in the slip on this side and bose were
attached to their donkey pumps and used with
great success.

attached to their donate; process.

Along the water front engines Nos. 8, 6, 3, 11 and 9 played upon the hot walls and through the windows, and at five o'clock there were employed on this side no less than nine streams pouring upon the flames, four of which were supplied by the steamboats at the docks.

The Conflagration at Its Height.

At this time the greatest volume of fire was in warehouse "P." where the flames were first discovered. This faces the river and extends along Amity street. The flames gradually extended to warehouse "J," adjoining, the interior of which was soon a great burning The iron shutters of both buildings were forced open and the flames burst through the windows and shot upwards to the roof. Four steady streams were directed at the burning buildings from the wharf, where five engines were located. Dave McConnell had charge of No. 5's stream—the strongest—which shot up with powerful force over the edge of the roof and fell on the flames within. Both of the burning buildings were of brick, four stories in height, and covered an area of 130x200 feet. Adjoining warehouse "J" and on the Congress street corner is a three story story brick warehouse, both owned and occupied by Messrs. Woodruff & Robinson. The building was

which the men began to remove to the street as soon as the fire began to spread. It was feared at one time that this structure would also be de stroyed, but owing to the strenuous exertions of the firemen the flames were confined to warehouses "P" and "J.". Directly in the rear of this corner warchouse, which is known as warehouse "A." and on Congress street, Chief Engineer Nevins and Commissioner Brown were stationed for a while. A section of firemen were ordered to the

corner warchouse, which is known as warehouse "A," and on Congress street, Chief Engineer Nevins and Commissioner Brown were stationed for a while. A section of firemen were ordered to the place, and ascending to the roof of some low brick buildings connected with the warehouse they were enabled to pour several strong streams on the buildings just in the rear of the fire. These were Bates' pork packing establishment, which extends from Columbia street back towards the river to warehouse "P." When the walls of warchouse "P." on the Amity street side fell in with the wharf in the immediate vicinity was a scene of great excitement. Then it was reported among the immense crowds of people assembled on Columbia street that several firemen had been buried beneath the ruins. This proved to be false, but several firemen had a narrow escape from injury. They saw the walls beginning to topple, and hastily retreated towards the wharf, but before they reached there the thunder of the falling mass deafened them, and the flame that darted from the ruins increased the lurid glare that lit up the streets and harbor for a great distance around. The firemen bravely returned to their work, and an increased volume of water was poured on the burning mass.

The steamitugs S. E. Babcock, John Fuller, Ida L. Tebo and the police boat Seneca came alongside the wharf, and added to the streams now bouring line to the burning buildings from the river side.

By this time the interior of warehouse "P" was protty well burned out, and the fiames began to decrease there a little, but warehouse "I" was then completely enveloped. The firemen had long since seen that it would be

IMPOSSIBLE TO SAVE ANYTHING

of either of the structures, and their great effort now was to prevent a further spreading of the fire. They had the wind against them in their work. A fresh breeze from the river fanned the flame and carried it over towards the buildings facing on Columbia street, but there a band of trusty men were working to repel its progress. Milions of sp

the proprietors of the stores, who was then witnessing the destruction of the property. He stated that all they owned in the burning buildings was the machinery, which he valued at about \$50,000. It was insured for nearly its full value in New York and Brooklyn companies. No Boston companies are involved. The buildings "P" and "J" were owned by Mr. William Beard and were insured for about \$50,000. They contained at the time the fire broke out several hundred thousand bushels of grain belonging to different parties, little or none of which was saved.

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MR. WOODRUFF

estimated the value of the grain at about forty thousand dollars. It was probably insured when it was put in hond. Mr. Woodruff said that the firm owned the three story warehouse ("A") on the corner of Congress street and the wharf, and valued at \$40,000. Neither the building nor its contents were injured. Most of the contents were removed in anticipation that that building would also be burned. The firm had in their employ too men. At the time the fire broke out the men were engaged in unloading the ship Artist.

MR. BEARD'S INSURANCES.

Mr. William Beard, the owner of warehouse "P"

and "J," which were completely destroyed, stated that his loss would be about \$180,000. The property was insured as iollows:—Fireman's Insurance Company, \$12,500; Merchants', \$12,500; Nassau, \$10,000; Phornix, \$10,000; Ætna, of Hartford, \$10,000; Sterling, \$10,000 and another company, the name of which he did not then recollect. The total amount of insurance is about \$80,000, leaving a clear loss of \$100,000.

THE HEALTH TOWNS IN THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE P

The Origin of the Fire. Fire Marshal Keady was present and proceeded to make an investigation as to the origin of the fire. He found Michael Early, an employé on the ses, who stated that about two o'clock he saw a fire on the third story of warehouse "P," at saw a fire on the third story of warehouse "P," at which time the oil which was used for the fly wheels was burning on the floor. The wood work was also burning. No fire was used on that floor. Early immediately ran and informed the foreman, Thomas Foley, of the fire. There was no one smoking in that part of the building, for there was no one there but himself, and he does not smoke at all. The machinery was running and he was olling it at the time.

the time.

THE FOREMAN'S STORY.

Thomas Foley, the foreman, made this statement:—"The fre commenced on the third floor, under the main shafting. My attention being called to it by one of the workmen, I ran down and threw a pail of water on it, but it had got too much headway, and I could not put it out. The beiting took fire, and I then gave a general alarm among the men. The flames spread very rapidly, there being a great drait in the stairway, where we olled the machinery. I cannot tell what caused the fire. We had a gas light there, but it was protected by a piece of tin. That is all I know about it."

The Fire Department, under Chief Enginer Nevins, was managed admirably. There were eleven steamers at work, one of which—No. 12, Foreman John Kelly—was summoned from the Eastern district. The horses made the run from the engine house corner of North Ninth and Second streets to the fire, a distance of over four miles, in thirty minutes. The Chief's Assistant, John Smith, of the Eastern district, was also on hand. A CASUALTY.

A case of personal injury occurred early in the course of the excitement which is of a deplorable course of the excitement which is of a deplorable nature. Terence Corrigan, of 98 Amity street, an employe of Woodruff & Robinson, while endeavoring to escape from the burning building, fell from a third story window and received a fracture of a thigh. He was borne to the Long Island College Hospital by a police officer.

The flames were completely under control by nightfull and gradually began to decrease. By ten o'clock last night nothing remained of the two buildings but a portion of the walls and a smouldering, smoking mass within. Immense crowds of

o'clock last night hothing remained of the two buildings but a portion of the walls and a smoul-dering, smoking mass within. Immense crowds of people lingered about the vicinity far into the night, commenting upon the great destruction of property. A portion of the firemen retired about eight o'clock, but several streams of water were kept playing on the ruins all night. A sufficient guard of police was also retained to protect the property which had been removed from warehouse "A" and other premises in the vicinity from the gangs of thieves who always prowl about the ruins of a great fire. The tugboats, which had rendered valuable assistance to the firemen, retired after the labor of extinguishing the fames had been accomplished; the thunder and rattle of the steam engines, which almost deafened the bystanders during the progress of the confiagration, suddenly decreased into what was a murmur when compared with the crash of the previous six hours, and the wearred firemen departed from the place, leaving a faithful few of their number to guard against a renewal of the flames.

PROGRESS OF THE BLOWING UP SCHEME.

Mr. William E. Dodge, chairman of the meeting held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on the 11th instant, appointed the following named gentlemen yesterday as a committee authorized at that time to take measures for the establishment of a Board of Engineers, with legal powers to take possession of and blow up buildings, during a gen-eral confiagration:— George T. Hope, Continental Fire Insurance Com-

James M. Halsted, American Fire Insurance Com-James M. McLean, Citizens' Fire .Insurance Com-

pany.

Francis S. Lathrop, Union Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

R. Garrigue, Germania Fire Insurance Company.

Alfred Pell, Jr., Liverpool, London and Globe Fire Insurance Company.

Henry A. Oakley, Howard Fire Insurance Company.

A. B. McDonald, Royal Fire Insurance Company. Carlisle Norwood, Lorillard Fire Insurance Com-Thomas F. Jeremiah, Pacific Insurance Company.

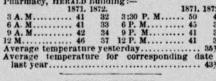
## THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 19—1 A. M.
Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.
The barometer continues high on the Gulf and

South Atlantic, and with generally clear weather and northerly to westerly winds from the Lower Lakes to the coasts of New England and the Middle States; light variable southwesterly to northwesterly winds and partly cloudy weather, with heavy snow on Eastern Lake Erie; in the North-Ohio Valley cloudy weather, southerly winds veering to northwesterly to Dakota.

Probabilities.
For the Northwest, the Upper Lakes and thence to the Ohio River, winds veering to northwesterly, with partly cloudy but clearing cold weather; it the Gulf and South Atlantic States westerly to northerly winds and clear weather; on the Lower Lakes westerly winds, diminishing pressure and clearing weather; in New England and New York southwesterly veering to northwesterly winds and partly cloudy weather, with possibly occasional light snow in the western portion; in the Middle States south of New York, southwesterly winds and cloudy weather in the afternoon.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—



## PICEON SHOOTING.

Splendid Matches Vesterday at East New York-The Jerome Versus the Long Island Gun Clubs-Colonel Hatch Beats Mr. Ireby by 36 to 30-The Second Contest Between Messrs. De Forrest and

Jaffray. Several gentlemen of the Jerome and Long Island Gun clubs spent a very pleasant day at Dexter's—Hiram Woodruff's old place—near East New York, yesterday, witnessing the pigeon shooting match between Mr. Ireby, of the Jerome Club, and Colonel Sam Hatch, of New

, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0—Killed 16, missed 4, H. S. Jaffray—0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0—Killed 12, missed 8, Umpire for DeForrest—W. S. Parks. Umpire for Jafray—Mr. Polhemus. Referee—Colonel S. Hatch.

Traps and Triggers at Trenton.

TRENTON, Nov. 18, 1872.
There was a splendid pigeon shooting match here on Quintin's track to-day, between Mr. Spittle, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Holt, of Trenton. The match was for \$200 aside, each to shoot at 21 single birds. The weather was good, there was a considerable crowd of speciators present and a good deal of bet-ting carried on. Holt killed 18 and Spittle 17 birds. RED-HANDED MURDER.

Tragical Termination of a Divorce Suit-Another Man Shot Dead on the Stairs.

Judge Sutherland's Last Reference Case.

James C. King, Lawyer and Defendant, Pistols His Wife's Witness, A. F. O'Neill.

"LYNCH HIM! LYNCH HIM!"

History of a Tragical Divorce Suit-Antecedents and Character of the Murderer and Murdered Man-Scene of the Dreadful Occurrence-Blood Among the Bankers and Brokers-A Boy Witness-Judge Sutherland's Account of the Murder and What Led To It.

Anthony F. O'Neill was shot dead at half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, on the stairway of the building No. 42 Pine street, in this city, by James C. King. All the facts and circumstances at present known go to prove that a more coldblooded, foul and dastardly murder was never committed even in this city, where the coolest and most atrocious murders have come to be considered almost every day occurrences.

THE MURDERER

in this case, James C. King, is a lawyer, residing (as he stated) at 148 East Seventeenth street, in this city. He is about thirty years of age and came here some years ago from California. He married an amiable and accomplished lady in San Francisco, whose beauty is still something to wonder at; but soon after the marriage, it is stated, his vicious habits and still more vicious temper brought trouble and difficulty and all manner of unpleasantness between him and the partner of his bosom. There were brawls without end and scenes of crimination and recrimination between them in public, while the abuse and ill-treatment which she received in private at the hands of her "natural protector" are characterized as atrocious in the extreme Some years since they removed to this city, he bringing with him a

CHARACTER AND RECORD OF antecedents which no good citizen could envy. It is known that his wife was not the only victim of his bad temper and evil disposition. He was quarrelsome to an unbearable degree with everybody who was unfortunate enough to have any thing to do with him, and he never hesitated to resort to the use of the knife or the pistol for the adjustment of his never-ending "misunderstandings." He has been even known to boast of his exploits in this direction, and it is recollected that his boasts are justified to the extent of at least shooting one man dead in the Sandwich Islands, and getting into durance vile for an attempt on the life of another in San Francisco, whence he soon afterwards found it healthy to emigrate. Such is his general charac ter, as related yesterday by those of his acquaint ances who visited the

SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY and the New street police station, where the mur dered man and his murderer were both conveyed. One respectable-looking gentleman, who did not give his name, and who had been thus relating his reminiscences of King to Inspector Walling at the station house, was admitted to the cell of the prisoner "to see if it was the same man" he had been telling of. He soon returned, saying, "Yes, sir, that's the man exactly."

After King and his wife had removed to this city their wedded life became no more pleasant than before; in fact, their miseries had greatly increased. He treated her to every conceivable description of contumely and crueity, and administered all sorts of punishment, from neglect and starvation to the most brutal and cowardly species of personal violence. This

THE UNFORTUNATE WOMAN bore with, until it at last became positively unbearable; so, in the long run, she had a suit for di-

vorce instituted, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment.

The case was handed over to Judge Josiah Sutheriand (City Judge elect) as referee, and it has been on hearing before him for the past few days at his chambers in the building 42 Pine street. One of the scenes of the alleged "cruelty and inhuman treatment" is a house owned by King, at Turner's Station, on the Eric Railroad, and others are different places on the line of the same road. Among the principal witnesses for the plaintiff in the case (Mrs. King) were Mr. Anthony F. O'Neill, at one time a detective and recently a freight master on the Eric road, and his wife, both of whom, it seems, had frequently witnessed the most brutal assaults perpetrated by King on the person of his beautiful wife. Their

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE REFEREE
was conclusive and damning, and upon it Judge Sutherland, it was supposed, had decided to grant the divorce sought. It may here be stated that King had for a long time pretended that an improper intimacy which he supposed to have long existed between Mr. O'Neil and Mrs. King was one of the grounds on which he tried to justify his unmanly conduct; but the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil and others completely exploded that lidea.

About half-past two o'clock yesterday the hear

one of the grounds on which he tried to justify his unmanly conduct; but the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. G'Neill and others completely exploded that idea.

About half-past two o'clock yesterday the hearing of the case was concluded in Judge Sutherland's chambers, and the parties concerned and the witnesses took their departure. O'Neill was stepping slowly down the second flight of stairs, with both hands in his pockets, as if searching for his gloves, when a pistol shot was fired behind him. The ball entered his back, a few inches to the left of the spinal chord and little above the left hip. The WOUNDED MAN turned hurriedly around, just in time to behold King standing at the top of the stair landing with a pistol in his hand, and again levelled at the victim. The miscreant fired a second time, but missed his aim, the bullet entering and imbedding itself in the wall. The wounded man had advanced two steps toward his assailant when Tiff VILLAIN FIRED AGAIN and then ran back through the hall and up the next flight of stairs. The last bullet struck O'Neill on the right lapel of the overcoat he wore, and passed through it in a downward and sianting direction, and through the corresponding portions of his inside coat, vest, shirt and undershirt, and entered his body about two inches to the right of the medial line, plainly pursuing its course directly to his heart. The unfortunate victim of this atrocious onslaught, notwithstanding his reception of two such frightful wounds, and though by no means a man of great physical strength or powerful vitality, succeeded in reaching the top of the stairway, where his murderer had stood, and rushed intoroum No. 8, on the same landing, occupied by Mr. Quick as one of his law chambers. Here the wounded man dropped linto a chuir, his eyes starting from their sockets, his face as paie as marble, and his wid stare directed towards the door. After a hard struggle he go out the words, where his murderer had stood, and rushed intorounds his late. As soon as life was decidedly extinct a

The street along the entire length of the block was filled by a closely packed crowd of men in

every stage of excitement, who had already heard of the murder and were iamiliar with its distardly nature. A few moments before the officer had come down with his prisoner the crowd had somehow conceived the idea that they had already come out, and a rush was made towards the spot where the wretch was supposed to be walking, but fortunately the alarm proved to be a false one, for the cry of "Lynch him, lynch him," had passed from mouth to mouth, at first in a low tone and afterwards in an open roar. The cry, however, was still kept up, and such expressions as "Is hanging played out in New York!" "Is this to be another insanity dodge?" "Ac, might be plainly heard in every direction. This state of excitement was at its height when Officer McGibney and his prisoner reached the front stoop.

THE INTELLIGENT POLICEMAN
comprehended the whole danger at a glance, and, with marvellous adroitness, managed to pass through a portion of the crowd with his companion, without exciting any suspicion as to who they were. They succeeded in reaching the New street station house, by a roundabout route, unmolested.

When the officer first laid hands on King the lat-

When the officer first laid hands on King the latter appeared quite cool and nonchalant in his manner and continued so during his hasty trip down stairs; but when he reached the front stoop and saw the threatening faces of that terrible and angry crowd—none of whom happened, fortunately, to recognize him—his face turned livid, his limbs trembled and his whole frame shook violently. When he had safely passed through the door of the station house, however, his coolness returned and he assumed an air of UNCONCERN THAT WAS SHOCKING to those who knew the dreadful position he occupied. He walked through the passage way into the large back room leading towards the cells with the air of a man who pitied the capturing officer for being compelled to go through the disagreeable labor of aresting persons like him to no purpose. He was eleganity dressed in an expensive light-colored overcost, turned down with silk to match, underneath which was a rick suit of broadcloth. A heavy gold watch guard crossed his vest, and he twirled a fancy gold-headed cane in a decidedly foppish nianner. He is a slightly-built man, of medium size, with a pale, edicate face and hair and beard of a light reddish color. It may be here stated that he was known for some years as a wealthy broker in Broad street, and was once a law partner in the firm to which Edwin James belonged when that notorious and not too grateful Englishman was a member of the New York bar. When King answered the few formul questions asked of him at the station and stated that his address was 140 East Seventeenth street, in this city (though, it may be remarked, the Directory fails to corroborate that statement) he walked leisurely, still when the station house was surrounded by aimost the seal, nodding pleasantly by the way to one or two persons whom he believed to be personal equantiance, and disappeared the righ clearing of him had been done of a man who had that morning prepared to distinguish bimself and got himself up specially for the occasion. Another bystander though

mate and proper business. Notwithstanding all this, the inside of the station was filled with quite a large gathering, mainly of brokers and merchants doing business in the neighborhood, many of whom knew both or either of the parties, and freely told each other all they knew about them. As soon as every group of two or three would pass into the narrow space where the body lay, view the rigid features of the dead and pass out again, they would at once open a quiet discussion on the murder and the probability of due punishment following, and then speculate as to what people were "going to do about it." The informal verdict rendered by every one of these little volunteer juries was that we may possibly have a trial after several months with a plea of insabity, justification and self-defence; then a disagreement of the jury; then another srial after a few years, and will hear no more about it, for "hanging is played out in New York."

Returning to the scene of the tragedy at 42 Pine street the reporter still found a large crowd in front thereof, with a lawyer and a policeman on the stoop to prevent anybody from entering the building. Brushing past their mighty weaknesses the Herral on man rushed up the stairs, casting a passing glance at

the Herald man rushed up the stairs, casting a passing glance at THE BULLET HOLE IN THE WALL, and entered room No. 8, the office of Mr. Quick, where the murdered man died. Mr. Quick was standing behind the railing, looking slightly excited, and so paralyzed from the shock that he felt himself unequal to giving any detailed account of the occurrence.

IN JUNGE SUTHERLAND'S CHAMBERS ON the third floor a number of gentiemen were gathered round a table, but they also were in too great a state of consternation to render themselves intelligible as to what happened during, before or after the commission of the murder. Judge Sutherland vanished from the premises as soon as he could recover his scattered senses, and Mrs. Annie T. King, the plaintiff in the to-be-memorable case and "the primal, fatal cause of all" was seen to enter a carriage immediately after the shooting and drive rapidly away, Heaven knows where. The only cool-headed looking personage on the premises was the bright-faced boy who alone saw the shooting, and him the reporter was proceeding to "interview" when a peliceman entered, told the boy he was wanted and marched him off.

The Fatal Testimony.

Late last evening a HERALD reporter called on udge Sutherland at his residence, 336 Lexington avenue, to learn the particulars which gave origin to the lamentable shooting case, which Judge Sutherland gave as follows, condensing in his narrative the whole evidence in connection with it:-

"Mr. King," the Judge said, " was a man of apparently about thirty years of age, and dressed yesterday as richly and neatly as any influential personage or millionnaire could wish to have been. He

MAN OF CULTURE AND REFINEMENT, but he (Judge Sutherland) could not say as much for his moral and religious training if he were to draw due inferences from the evidence given against him from time to time. made to him by his (King's) wife, with an order of references at the same time. Subsequently, on or about the 12th of October, another deposition was made by his wife again in the Supreme Court, in

references at the same time. Subsequently, on or about the 12th of October, another deposition was made by his wife again in the Supreme Court, in which

SHE CLAIMED THE CUSTODY OF HER CHILDREN, on the grounds that her husband, Mr. King, had been dealing foully with her during the past four or five years, and that he was not a proper guardian for her children. The counsel for Mrs. King was Mr. Francis Dupignac and for Mr. King Messrs, Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel. The testimony given on the occasion was by the housekeeper, the substance of which ran as follows:—Mr. King was married about five or six years; he had three children; his temper she (the servant) had known to be disagreeable, venomous and dangerous. He and his wife had eventually disagreed; the wife then brought an action of limited divorce against him; he then also brought a similar action against her, which came before the bench of the Supreme Court, and now Mrs. King claimed in the present action the custody of her children. In the application made yesterday before Judge Sutherland

THE TESTIMONY IN REFERENCE TO THIS CLAIM, taken from the housekeeper also at the same time (about two weeks ago), proved that Mr. King and his wife had lived, about four years ago, in the Clarendon Hoiel; that they went to spend the Summer at Long Branch, after which they went to Turner's Station, in Orange county, where most likely they had made the sequannance of Mr. O'Neill. After leaving Turner's Station they took a house at 16 West Forty-fifth street, New York. While resident in Forty-flith street, the temper of Mr. King was noticeably violent. The housekeeper (according to the report of the stenographer, Mr. Warburton, remembered on one occasion that he threw a dish and a glass successively at his wire, cutting her forehead so severe y that the necessity of sending for a physician was indispensable. While in Europe also

HE THERW A JEWEL CASE AT HER, cutting her then, also, near the temple, and causing a severe wound. She also mentioned several other instances of ill

o'clock P. M. There were present Mrs. King and two other ladies, Mr. King, Mr. O'Neill and himself (Judge Sutherland).

O'NEILL'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. O'Neill was a very handsome looking man, moderately tall and of gentlemanly deportment. He was dressed very neat and gave his testimony like a man of good education and refinement. All that he said in his testimony against King went to prove the immoral, irreligious and vicious character of the latter—a circumstance which, no doubt, might have been instrumental in inciting King to revenge, although, while the evidence was being taken, he never showed any symptoms of uneasiness to indicate the accomplishment of the vicious act he was probably contemplating. He sat at his (Judge Sutherland's) left hand in the office at one end of the table, while the other parties mentioned above sat at the other end. After the office; King followed a little behind. After their leaving a minute or two he (Judge Sutherland) heard

THERE PISTOL SHOTS IN SUCCESSION, and on his rising to see what was the metter has

their leaving a minute or two he (Judge Sutherland) heard

THREE PISTOL SHOTS IN SUCCESSION,
and on his rising to see what was the matter he met King walking in rapidly (not running, as had been reperted), holding a revolver in his hand, which he presented to Judge Sutherland, saying, "Judge, you can have this," The Judge took the pistol, left King in the office and went immediately to call a policeman. When he returned King had left the office, had entered the adjoining room and locked the door on himself, which the policeman finally burst open, and took the alleged culprit in custody. He [Judge Sutherland) thought there was something serious at the bottom of all. On being asked by the reporter if there was anything in the evidence which indicated King's jealousy with O'Neil, he said there was not a single fact to show anything of the kind, after which the reporter bade His Honor good night and leit him to the enjoyment of his dreams.

## FIRE AND WATER.

Correspondence Between General Shaler and Civil Engineer Craver as to Water Supply for Fires—The City states Not Sufficient in Emergency—No pufficulty in Getting a Supply from the Ocean.

The following corresponden Abetween General Shaler, of the Fire Department, and A. W. Craven, Civil Engineer, throws some light on several of the questions that have been occupying public attention since the occurrence of the Boston fire:-

civil Engineer, throws some light on several of the questions that have been occupying public attention since the occurrence of the Boston fire:—

GENERAL SHALER TO ENGINEER CRAYEN.

A. W. CRAYEN, Esq., Civil Engineer, &c.—

Dean Sin—The recent extraordinary conflagration in Cana Sin—The recent extraordinary conflagration in Canada Sin—The Rest question depends upon the second, and it extraordinary that the extraordinary conflagration in conflagration and its extraordinary conflagration and its set of the canada sin and the question and for its uset and, is our water supply sufficient for such an emergency it the first question depends upon the second, and is water supply sufficient to the second question is more difficult to answer, because it is dependent upon a variety of circumstances. Should an unusually severe season freeze up our hydrants, which is likely to occur in some portions of the city, of a very dry season reduce the supply in the reservoirs, or the street pipes prove too small to supply demonstrated in the operations of our department), and a fire get under a spreading headway, with a high wind, remote from the rivers, the consequences would probably be serious, and we would realize the fact that we have not a water supply for all emergencies.

Until science develops something as a substitute for extinguishing fires we must depend upon water, and similar for the would realize the fact that we have not a water supply of the condition of the city of consequence of the plan supply of coroon, but that doe; not much help our case, since no change in the supply pipes of the fire hydrants wafe coutemplated. One of our steamers discharges from two hundred by four steamers. Now what is the remedy for the

of waiter used in the extinguishment of fires during the year compared with its consumption in all other ways is not so large as is generally supposed, and if it could be equalized throughout the twenty-four hours the quantity required could be easily afforded from our present daily supply. But for perfect efficiency in subduing a fire it is necessary to have at free command the greatest possible quantity in the shortest possible time. This is out of the question in the present arrangements for distributing the water through the city. The pipes are too small to yield the rapid and copious supply which, even in cases of frequent occurrence, would enable your force to save vast quantities of property now unavoidably destroyed, and still more decided is their insufficiency to meet the demands of a confagration of unusual magnitude.

"What is the remedy?" is the question you propose. "What is the remedy?" is whole city in a state of defence can, of course, he needly determined my very property give now a general reply to the questions you ask:—

First—As to the supply and its source. The laid quantity of water required in a given time cannot be afforded, whether the supply comes from the Crion River or from the rivers which surround us, so long as the pipes for its distribution remain as they now are. It would be necessary, therefore, either to make extensive alterations in the present distribution, or lo pay down a new system of pipes entirely independent of the present one. In view of the fact that for all reasonable and fair demands, exclusive of that for the extinguishment of fires, the present distribution remain as they now are. It would be necessary, therefore, either to make extensive alterations in the present distribution, or lo pay down a new system of pipes entirely independent of the present one. In view of the fact that for all reasonable and fair demands, exclusive of that for the extinguishment of fires, the present distribution remain as they now are. It would be necessary, therefore, an advantage

insure the control of the general investigations, however, properly belong to the general investigation.

That such investigation should be made at an early day and the results laid before our municipal authorities, our insurance companies and our clizens generally, seems to be impuestionable.

The cost of the funuity would be a trifle compared with its value and its possible results.

Tructing that you will be able to attract the attention to the questions you have raised which is due to their extended to the extended of the control of the

DOSTON FIRE ALARM.

New York, Nov. 14, 1872.

A. W. Craven, Esq.:

Dear Sig.—The destruction of so large an amount of property by fire in the city of Boston recently makes this a favorable opportunity to awaken public interest in the plan we discussed last Winter for furnishing New York with an abundant supply of sea water for fire and sanitary purposes. I fully realize that your time is much occupied and that you have no inclination to be conspicuous in an effort to convince the public (which is always a capricious audience) that it is to their interest to at once adopt a general, comprehensive and thoroughly efficient plan by which large contlagrations can be avoided. But your familiarity with the subject and your projessional reputation compel me to ask and insist that, for the good of the public, you devote at the carriest practicable moment sufficient time to mature the plan suggested last Winter, and submit it without delay. I am satisfied that one of two things should be done. Either the Croton supply should be increased and made more available for fire service by increasing the size of the supply plees, and doubling the number and size of the supply plees, and doubling the number and size of the supply plees, and always in its favor. I believe, therefore, that a well-matured plan subspitted 41 once to the public through the Chamber of Commerce or other intelligent and create an interest in the public mind that would go far toward securing the presence of the repeat and create an interest in the public mind that would go far toward securing the public hind that would go far toward securing the presence of the public winter. I shall be happy at any time to sneet you to